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inner end of the middle compartment for my bottle of carbon ink and use the remainder for spools of wire and thread.

If you figure out the depths of the trays you will find an inch of space in the depth of the chest unaccounted for. This is for my table. On the underside of a board as long and as wide as the inside of my chest and three-eighths of an inch thick I nailed a piece of half-inch lath at each end, clinching the nails. The legs of the table are also half-inch lath. They are hinged with small T-strap hinges. One pair of legs are set at the outer corners of one end and the pair at the other end are set in the width of a lath, so that they fold inside the others. A cross bar is nailed to each pair of legs just above the middle. To hold the legs in place I use the rib and brace of an old umbrella. I cut off one end of the rib an inch from the joint to act as a stop when opened out. Then I cut the other end and brace to a suitable length, heated them and flattened the ends and bent them over to make a joint. Thru these joints I passed small staples and drove them into the middle of the cross bars of the legs and into the middle of the table.

These seem slight braces but they have proved effectual. They should be made long enough to let the legs stand a little out of perpendicular. My table weighs three pounds complete. I use an umbrella rib stay for the lid of my chest also, the lower end hinging on a nail driven at the inside edge. The lid should hang back a trifle beyond the perpendicular and the stay will prevent an ordinary wind from blowing the lid down, as it would if held by a tape or cord.

Make the lid of your chest of inch stuff, as you will often want to use it as a seat. To remedy its tendency to split, plow a groove across each end three-eighths of an inch wide and an inch or more deep. Fit a tough piece of lath in this groove and glue or nail it in. This is not in the way as cleats are. Fasten the T-strap hinges and hasp with rivets instead of with screws and no one can open the chest with a pocketknife or screwdriver. You will need to countersink the screw holes to the T of your hinges on the other side, as this should be on the outside of the chest. Metal corners will add to the wear of your chest but are not indispensable. If you collect mammals you will find good soft sugar pine excellent for tray bottoms. Hard pine or redwood bottoms are exasperating material to stick pins into. Paint the outside of your chest thoroly. It pays. A hasp and padlock are better than a common lock.

*San Diego, California.*

### Birds Observed in the Krenitzin Islands, Alaska

BY RICHARD C. MCGREGOR

THE following is a list of the birds observed by me in the Krenitzin Islands, Alaska, while attached to the U. S. S. *Pathfinder* in the summer of 1901 (May 16 to September 20). Even with the best intentions nothing very remarkable could be done in the collecting line as my time was fully occupied with other work. I wish, however, that the reader could derive as much pleasure from this paper as I enjoyed in getting the material for it.

The Krenitzin Islands comprise that part of the Aleutian Chain lying between the two large islands of Unimak and Unalaska. The accompanying map (see page 118) is intended to show their size and positions. They have for the most part abrupt rocky shores but do not reach any great elevation. Where their surface is

not rocky it is covered with tundra or with long grass. Willows, the only trees, are of a very stunted type being for the most part prostrate and buried in the tundra. On Unalaska there are occasional clumps of willows which have attained the dignity of shrubs. With such conditions it is not surprising to find the land birds poorly represented in species. It is generally recognized that arctic animals and plants make up in individuals what they lack in number of species and the birds of the Krenitzin Islands are no exception. The Sandwich sparrow swarms on all the islands and the leucosticte and song sparrow are not far behind; petrels and shearwaters appear in myriads—but these will be found discussed beyond in their respective places. The summer climate of Norton Sound and of the Aleutians is delightful, and once having spent a summer in Alaska one welcomes the opportunity to go again.

I take pleasure in acknowledging my obligations to the following gentlemen: To Captain J. J. Gilbert of the *Pathfinder* for affording me every possible chance to get ashore, to Mr. G. R. Putnam chief of the Philippine Coast and Geodetic Survey for use of chart, to Mr. R. Ridgway for notes on a specimen of petrel, to Dr. Charles W. Richmond for identifying five species of birds, and to Mr. J. Grinnell for revising the nomenclature of this paper.

**Lunda cirrhata** Pallas. Tufted Puffin. During the month of June puffins were often seen in the water about the different islands and most of them seemed to be of the tufted kind. June 29 eggs were found on Unalga and July 4 fresh eggs were taken on an islet in Beaver Inlet; July 30 they were found nesting in burrows on the face and at the top of a cliff on Egg Island; they were also nesting in considerable numbers on Ugamak, August 13.

**Fratercula corniculata** (Naumann). Horned Puffin. Specimens of the horned puffin were seen, but they were less abundant than the preceding species. One was noted in English Bay on May 29 and fresh eggs were found on Round Island in Beaver Inlet on July 4; June 24 a few were seen along the Pacific side of Unalaska; August 13 the species was noted on Ugamak; young birds were seen on an islet in Akun Strait on August 30, and a single individual was noted in Akutan Bay September 1.

**Simorhynchus pygmæus** (Gmelin). Whiskered Auklet. A male from Dutch Harbor, June 8, is in worn adult plumage, the remiges particularly being very ragged; the white patch on lores is poorly marked and its connection with the long plumes over the eye is but indicated. This bird flew into the ship's dingey and was captured by one of the sailors. A fully grown male from Easy Cove, Akun, appears to have taken on the winter dress; the white lines from loral patch thru eye and below cheek are indicated but none of the long feathers remain. This specimen flew aboard ship during a fog on the night of August 21. A pair in fall plumage were taken August 19 in Akutan Harbor.

**Synthliboramphus antiquus** (Gmelin). Ancient Murrelet. One adult male in slightly worn plumage was killed August 14 at the western side of Unimak. This individual was swimming about the ship when observed and was killed with a boat hook.

**Cephus columba** Pallas. Pigeon Guillemot. The pigeon guillemot was seen in English Bay on May 28; a number of young birds were seen in the pass outside English Bay on June 12; about 20 were observed about Unalga on June 29; a number seen and one killed about the kelp beds off Akun, on July 28; on July 30 one was shot on Egg Island; in August and September the species was noted about Ugamak, Aektok and Akutan.

**Uria lomavia arra** (Pallas). Pallas Murre.

***Uria troile californica*** (Bryant). California Murre. Murres were seen about most of the islands and two were killed in Dutch Harbor, July 15. No material was preserved except two heads which have been examined by Dr. Richmond; these represent the two species named above.

***Stercorarius pomarinus*** (Temminck). Pomarine Jaeger. On September 9 a jaeger was seen bullying the gulls near Akun; it was possibly of the above species.

***Rissa tridactyla pollicaris*** Ridgway. Pacific Kittiwake. June 12 a large flock of Kittiwakes was feeding in the tide-rip outside of English Bay; a few were noted August 22 near Avatanak, and in September near Akutan.

***Larus glaucescens*** Naumann. Glaucous-winged Gull. Several birds of this species were seen on Akun June 5 and a dozen or so were flying about the ships in Dutch Harbor June 19. July 4 a number of nests were examined on Round Island in Beaver Inlet; they were well made with a good hollow, the material being moss. Many of the nests were near the water on broken rocks, others were in the grass higher up on the island. All the eggs obtained were heavily incubated and several nests contained small young. Three eggs was the usual complement. July 28 a landing was made on a rocky islet off Akun; puffins and gulls abounded, fully one hundred of the latter flying about. Old nests were found and a nearly full grown young bird was seen. On Ugamak, August 13, old birds were teaching the young to fly. The species was also noted in small numbers on Egg, Tigalda, Unimak, Avatanak, Aektok and Akutan.

***Larus philadelphia*** (Ord). Bonaparte Gull. A wing found in Tigalda Bay August 5 and a bird seen the next day near the entrance of the bay were probably of this species. August 12 about 30 were seen off Ugamak; August 15, one was noted off Tigalda and four off Poa; two days later the species was abundant in Dutch Harbor. No specimens were taken but I feel that these records refer to the Bonaparte gull.

***Xema sabini*** (Sabine). Sabine Gull. The only individual seen of this fine gull was killed from the beach on Unimak, August 14. Legs and feet dark brown, bill black, its tip yellow, inside of mouth orange.

***Puffinus tenuirostris*** (Temminck). Slender-billed Shearwater. On June 6 and 7 immense flocks of slender-billed shearwaters were seen in the waters near Easy Cove and Poa Island and June 21 a large flock was circling over the water outside Kalekta Bay and possibly feeding on fish driven to the surface by whales as several of the latter were seen in the vicinity. June 24 there was a large body of these birds near Cape Cheerful. August 15 great numbers were seen west of Unalga and a few off Unalga the next day.

Under date of August 20 I find the following respecting this bird as seen off Akutan: "Water like glass this morning and *Puffinus* thick around ship. Men catching them with fish-hooks. Two were caught from the foot of the gangway as they followed a boat coming alongside. Others were knocked over with a boat-hook. They are quarrelsome and voracious. Under water they use their wings as much as their feet. All appear to be of one species." One of our Australian sailors called them "mutton-birds" wherein he had the genus correctly. August 25, when off Aektok, a few shearwaters were seen about the ship and three dead specimens were found on the beach.

Altho fulmars are mentioned by Turner as occurring in "hundreds of thousands" off Unimak Pass, I never saw anything among the Krenitzin Islands that looked like a fulmar. The following from "Contributions to the Natural History of Alaska," page 129, records all Turner saw of the slender-billed shearwater:

"With these birds [*Fulmarus glacialis glupischa*] are associated in a manner, another bird of which I obtained at Amchitka Island, a single specimen which had been thrown up dead by the sea and so far advanced in decomposition that to lift it separated the members of its body. This dead bird resembled those associated with the Pacific Fulmars and was, so far as possible to identify it, a specimen of *Puffinus tenuirostris* Temm."

*Oceanodroma leucorhoa* (Vieillot). Leach Petrel.<sup>1</sup> A petrel of this species was taken with a fresh egg from a burrow at the top of a cliff on Egg Island, July 30. No other examples were seen at any time.

Mr. Robert Ridgway very kindly examined the bird and under date of September 30, 1902, wrote concerning it as follows: "The species is *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, not *cryptoleucura*. The latter has the tips of upper tail-coverts black, not sooty gray, much broader, with edge running straight across instead of obliquely; the bases of the rectrices much more extensively, abruptly and more purely white. In fact a very different looking bird. Your difficulty has resulted from imperfect descriptions of *O. leucorhoa* which (my own included) ignore the dusky tip to the coverts, which, however, I find on examination of numerous specimens, is always present unless worn away, which is very often the case."

*Oceanodroma furcata* (Gmelin). Forked-tailed Petrel. The fork-tailed petrel was first seen July 12 when several birds with their eggs were taken on Egg Island; July 30 two downy young were taken from burrows on the same island.

August 19 the ship was anchored in Akutan Harbor, Akutan Island, and during the evening there was a heavy fog. This was the first time I ever saw birds come aboard ship in any considerable numbers and I shall transcribe my notes made at the time as being of more interest than anything I can write from memory.

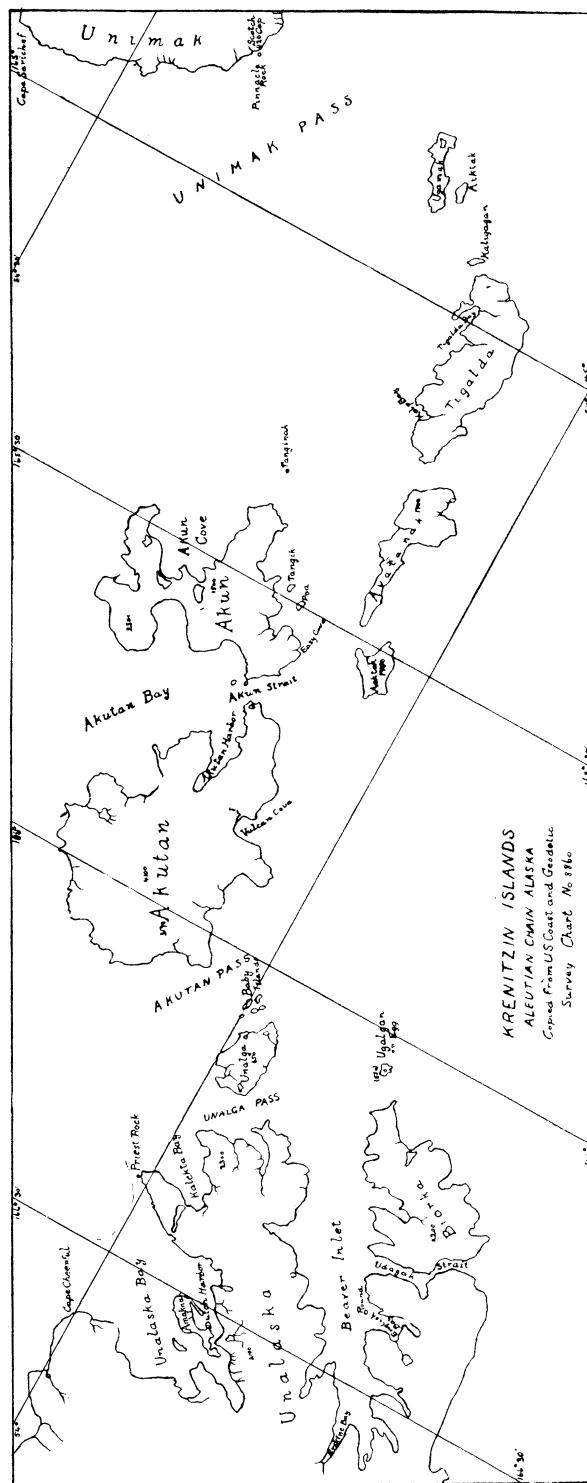
"August 19.—At about 9:30 a petrel was brought down [to my room] by the quartermaster; in a short time three more and then an auklet were produced by Davie [Q. M.]. Going on deck I found *O. furcata* flying about the mast-head light—there were probably five or six in sight. In a short time I had a dozen laid out. There was a moderate fog at first and as this thickened the birds increased in numbers. Fully a dozen were in sight like so many moths. They struck the rigging, bridge, and wheel-house and fluttered to the deck in a dazed condition. The fox [a young animal caught by the men and kept on deck] soon had a dozen or more in and about his box and the cats were running them over the deck. On all sides of the ship their cries were heard. They flew into the chart room, the fire room and down the ventilator to the main deck. Even from my room in the lower wardroom their cries are plainly audible."

This was the only night the birds came aboard ship during the whole summer.

*Phalacrocorax pelagicus* Pallas. Pelagic Cormorant. First seen May 16 when one was noted just outside of Dutch Harbor; May 29, eight to ten were seen on rocks in English Bay; a few individuals were also noted at Unalga, June 29; in Tigalda Bay, August 5; on Ugamak, August 13. No specimens were taken but those seen were probably of the above species.

*Merganser serrator* (Linnæus). Red-breasted Merganser. Three sets and a female of this species were obtained from Round Island in Beaver Inlet, July 4. Some of the birds deserted their nests as our boat reached the island. The first nest containing ten hard-set eggs was placed on the ground at the end of a passage way thru the high grass, somewhat resembling a mammal runway. The eggs were covered, being buried in the loose grass and down which constituted the nest. The second nest, containing ten heavily-incubated eggs, was in thick tall

<sup>1</sup> This is probably the form (*O. bealei*) described by Emerson in THE CONDOR for March, 1906, page 54.—J. G.



PORTION OF ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, ALASKA, TO SHOW POINTS REFERRED TO BY R. C. McGREGOR

KRENITZIN ISLANDS  
ALEUTIAN CHAIN, ALASKA  
Copied from U.S. Coast and Geodetic  
Survey Chart No. 886

grass but the eggs were not covered. The third set was not complete as there were but four eggs and these were fresh. The old duck was flushed from this nest.

**Nettion carolinensis** (Gmelin). Green-winged Teal. In English Bay, June 16, a female of the green-winged teal was shot as she rose from a nest containing eight fresh eggs. The nest was on the ground beneath the overhanging trunk of a twisted willow; it was thinly furnished with down about the top and the eggs rested on the ground. Inside diameter of nest about 5.5 inches; depth 3.5 inches. The female has breast and belly somewhat spotted.

**Harelda hyemalis** (Linnæus). Old-squaw. A female old-squaw was killed July 20 at the edge of a kelp bed in Kelp Bay, Tigalda. The primaries were so badly worn that she was unable to fly.

**Histrionicus histrionicus** (Linnæus). Harlequin Duck. On May 19 harlequin ducks were abundant in the waters of Dutch Harbor and a male and female were killed. The birds were in bunches of from four to a dozen and very wild.

**Somateria v-nigra** Gray? Pacific Eider. A number of ducks in pairs seen off Unalga, June 29, were probably of this species which has been recorded from Dutch Harbor by Dall.

**Phalaropus lobatus** (Linnæus)? Northern Phalarope. Phalaropes were met with feeding in the kelp near Ugamak August 13, and several were seen near Akutan, September 17; but at no time could I obtain a specimen.

**Arquatella couesi** Ridgway. Aleutian Sandpiper. The Aleutian sandpiper was obtained on Tigalda, August 5; on Urimak, August 14; in English Bay, May 27. This species is extremely fearless and feeds about the tops of wet rocks exposed by low tide; at such times many individuals may be killed with a single discharge of the gun.

**Arquatella ptilocnemis** (Coues). Pribilof Sandpiper. The Pribilof sandpiper was very scarce and was taken but twice, on Urimak, August 14 and on Tigalda, August 5.

**Actodromas minutilla** (Vieillot). Least Sandpiper. The least sandpiper was not common; a male was obtained on Amaknak, May 17; on Tigalda, August 5, one was taken on the beach and four were seen on a small fresh water pool. One of my specimens was sent to the National Museum and identified by Dr. Richmond.

**Heteractitis incanus** (Gmelin). Wandering Tattler. The wandering tattler was but rarely observed; June 2, two examples in summer plumage were killed at the head of English Bay, Unalaska. One of these birds was unusually fearless allowing me to approach to within eight feet.

**Ægialitis semipalmata** Bonaparte. Semipalmated Plover. A male and female were taken in English Bay on May 27. Two immature birds were killed on Urimak August 14; in these specimens the feathers of top of head, back, lesser and median wing coverts, and tertaries are narrowly edged with pale tan.

**Arenaria interpres** (Linnæus). Turnstone. Turnstones were seen on Urimak August 14, and two were killed on Amaknak August 17.

**Hæmatopus bachmani** Audubon. Black Oyster-catcher. June 5 near Akun four flew about the ship, and June 29 a few were seen on Unalga; July 4, a half grown young was caught on the beach in Beaver Inlet; the species was also seen about Aektok July 28 and August 25. This is the only species seen on the Baby Islands.

**Lagopus rupestris nelsoni** Stejneger. Nelson Ptarmigan. Nelson ptarmigan were first seen May 28 on the shores of English Bay and three were noted in the same locality on June 2; a female killed at this time contained large eggs, the set having been partly deposited. July 12 six eggs were taken from a nest on

Egg Island; the nest was a mass of grass, leaves and a few feathers. In color the eggs are dull creamy brown overlaid with irregular spots of dark reddish brown, almost black. The larger markings tend to form a ring near the large end of each egg, but this ring is rather poorly defined. The eggs measure as follows, in millimeters and tenths: 42.3 x 30.1; 42.4 x 30.6; 40.8 x 30.5; 41.7 x 31.3; 42.4 x 31.8; 45.2 x 31.4. Incubation was begun.

July 30 two birds were shot on Egg Island near the lake.

*Haliæetus leucocephalus alascanus* C. H. Townsend. Northern Bald Eagle. Northern bald eagles were seen at Dutch Harbor May 17 and were numerous in English Bay May 28. One of the men brought in two young a week old and one addled egg; these were taken in English Bay June 2. The egg is dull creamy white and is covered with numerous small pits; it measures 79.3 x 60.0 mm. Bald eagles were noted on Akun, June 5, and on Unimak, July 23.

*Falco peregrinus pealei* Ridgway. Peale Falcon. Two individuals of the Peale falcon were seen about the high cliffs on Egg Island July 30. An adult female was killed; iris dark, feet pale green, claws black, cere and base of bill pale greenish blue, terminal half of bill dark horny; this specimen has been identified by Dr. Richmond. July 3 a duck hawk was seen about the cliffs at entrance to Beaver Inlet. August 3 two very dark duck hawks flew over the ship in Unalga Pass.

*Asio accipitrinus* (Pallas). Short-eared Owl. A specimen of the short-eared owl was taken May 19 on Amaknak Island.

*Corvus corax principalis* Ridgway. Northern Raven. The following notes were made on the raven: English Bay, May 28, a nest with young; Akutan June 7, a young raven killed; Unimak July 23, individuals seen; Egg Island July 30, several seen; Akun August 11, many ravens.

*Leucosticte tephrocotis griseonucha* (Brandt). Aleutian Leucosticte. This rosy-finches is one of the few species of land birds to be found in the Krenitzin Islands, and it is also among the most interesting. At the time of our arrival at Dutch Harbor, May 16, they were already mated and from examination of specimens I believe some had already built nests. If one of a pair were killed the other remained near by and was easily taken. Individuals of this species were seen or taken as follows: Unalga June 29, one in worn plumage taken; Dutch Harbor July 16, very abundant in scattered flocks and usually seen about rocky outcroppings or bluffs, four to a dozen birds together. They were numerous along an old fence where young were being fed. Adults, or at least birds in full plumage were much more numerous than the gray young birds. Three adults and one young were killed at one shot and two were often taken at one shot. Tigalda July 20, several seen; Unimak July 23, abundant and shy; Aektok, August 25, abundant.

*Acanthis linaria linaria* (Linnaeus). Common Redpoll. June 2 a redpoll was killed in a willow bush near English Bay, and June 16 in the vicinity of Dutch Harbor, a bird was found brooding three small young, their eyes not yet open. The nest was 33 inches from the ground in a small willow and was placed against the trunk of the shrub. The nest was composed of dead grass and weed stalks and a few fine roots, lined with white feathers from ptarmigan or gull. Cavity deep and feathers loose so as to conceal the young. Outside diameter 3.5 inches, outside depth a trifle less. The female flitted about and kept calling while I was near. This nest was visited again June 30 and was empty.

*Passerina nivalis townsendi* (Ridgway). Pribilof Snowflake. The Pribilof snowflake was by no means abundant and was usually found on the hills and around the old snow banks. On May 21 I went to the top of the hill on Amaknak in

order to put up a signal; one snowflake was killed and two more seen during a flurry of snow. June 2 a pair killed on a snow bank at the top of a high hill. On Aektok August 25 two males in moult and two young birds in soft young plumage were taken; young in flocks of five or six were observed along the beach.

*Calcarius lapponicus alascensis* Ridgway. Alaska Longspur. The Alaska longspur was first noted on Akun, June 5, when one was heard. A good series was obtained on the sand-spit in Dutch Harbor, June 19; these had the plumage dirty from living in a patch of burnt grass which was set on fire ten days previously. Longspurs were abundant on Tigalda July 20, and they were often heard on Unimak July 23, where one male was taken. On Tigalda again, August 5, a fully feathered young bird was killed. Both adults and juveniles were abundant on Akun, August 11. September 18, a young male was caught on deck about five miles off shore from Unimak.

*Passerculus sandwichensis sandwichensis* (Gmelin). Sandwich Sparrow. The Sandwich sparrow was abundant on every one of the Krenitzin Islands, and on most of them it fairly swarmed, outnumbering all other land birds combined. If everything else in the way of specimens failed I could always fill up with "Ammodramus." With so many of the birds present one could hardly fail to take a few eggs at the right time and I secured four good sets with their nests.

June 27 in Beaver Inlet I took a set of four eggs, incubation slight. Dissection of female proved that set was complete. The nest was sunk in the ground flush with surrounding moss. June 28 a set of five slightly incubated eggs was taken at English Bay. July 20, on Tigalda, five moderately incubated eggs were collected. They measured in millimeters as follows: 20.0 x 15.3; 19.6 x 15.1; 20.4 x 15.5; 20.0 x 15.3; 19.6 x 15.1. The entire nest is composed of uniformly sized, dry, yellow grass-stems and was sunk in dry moss on the ground. The nest measures: Inside depth, 45.0 mm.; outside depth 70.0; inside diameter 65.0; outside diameter, 100.0. A set of four eggs was taken on Akun, July 28. At Dutch Harbor July 16 this sparrow was abundant. Young birds with partly grown tails were flushed in numbers from long grass and dense growths of lupines. These were usually difficult to hit as they flew but a short distance. The adults were in badly worn plumage. As a female taken at this date and one the day before contained eggs it seems probable that two broods are raised.

The Sandwich sparrow was met with on the following islands: Unalaska, Amaknak, Unalga, Tigalda, Unimak, Akutan, Akun, Egg and Aektok.

*Melospiza cinerea cinerea* (Gmelin). Aleutian Song Sparrow. When first encountered the Aleutian song sparrow is a great surprise to the ornithologist who is familiar only with the comparatively minute varieties found in the United States. In size he calls to mind a towhee, and as in his habitat there is neither salt marsh nor tangle of blackberry vines, his habits are different from those of the allied species of the genus. This big song sparrow often feeds about rocky points or may at times be found on the sea beach, a genuine beach comber. In numbers of individuals this species is in the same class with the Aleutian leucosticte, these two combined being outnumbered by the Sandwich sparrow. The worn breeding plumage and the newly acquired fall dress are very distinct altho the pattern is always the same; the former is lighter and rather rusty in general appearance, while the latter is darker and decidedly more blackish brown. The species was noted on the following islands: Unalaska, Amaknak, Akun, Unalga, Egg, Unimak, Tigalda, Aektok and Akutan.

A nest containing three eggs was taken at English Bay May 28. It was composed of coarse dry grass with a lining of fine soft grass and was placed in the face

of a low cliff. Outside depth 100 mm.; inside depth 60; outside diameter 140; inside diameter 60. The eggs measure: 24.0 mm. by 19.8 mm.; 25.0 by 18.5; 24.7 by 18.9.

In English Bay, June 16, adults were taken in worn breeding plumage, the tails badly abraded. On Tigalda August 3, adult male and female taken in moult; these had new tails half grown and the following primaries new in each, wing: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. A few new feathers on back, head and flanks. On Akun July 28, an adult with very short new tail was killed. Young in first full plumage were taken on Unalga June 29.

*Hirundo erythrogaster palmeri* Grinnell. Alaska Barn Swallow. The Alaska barn swallow was seen about English Bay, Unalaska, and at no other locality. On June 16 two flew over, and again on June 19 a few were seen. June 30 twenty or more were flying over the flats and a nest containing one egg was found on a rocky shelf in the face of a sea cliff. Specimens of this swallow were collected, one of which constitutes the type of *palmeri*.

At Unimak, July 23, four or five swallows flew over which looked like *Iridoprocne bicolor*.

*Anthus pensylvanicus* (Latham). American Pipit. The pipit was first encountered at Dutch Harbor where a male with enlarged testes was taken on May 17; an adult female was taken in the same locality on May 21. On Unimak one adult and one young were killed July 23; on the same island August 14, birds of this species were common feeding in dead seaweed along the beach and four young in fresh fall plumage were taken. On Aektok August 25, one young bird in fresh fall plumage was killed.

*Cinclus mexicanus unicolor* (Bonaparte). American Dipper. The dipper seems to be very scarce and there are in fact but few places where this species would feel at home. One was seen on a small creek in English Bay June 2, and again on June 16. No specimens were collected.

*Olbiorchilus alascensis* (Baird). Alaska Wren. This mite of a wren was found in rock slides dodging in and out of crevices so as to make it a matter of some difficulty to kill one.

The species was found on Amaknak May 19, and again August 17 when four were taken near the beach. One was taken on Aektok on August 25, and one was seen on Akutan September 1.

#### A List of Birds Collected Between Monterey and San Simeon in the Coast Range of California

BY HUBERT O. JENKINS

In the summer of 1905 the author in company with a friend, Lloyd Newland of Palo Alto, made a collecting expedition thru southern Monterey County. We left the town of Monterey on June 6, and reached San Simeon (San Luis Obispo County) on July 20, going by way of the coast trail and returning by boat. We took three pack animals to carry supplies, and by stopping for about a week at the end of every two or three days' travel, we are able to make a fairly thorough survey of the coast fauna, particular attention being paid to the birds and small